

Food Campaign Developments

President Acts To-day
To Cut Price of BreadBakers To Be Licensed
and All Loaves
StandardizedOnly Four Sizes
Will Be PermittedMethods of Distribution To
Be Revolutionized and
New System Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Steps to standardize bread and lower prices will be taken by President Wilson to-morrow. He will issue a proclamation placing all bakeries under government license on December 10 and subjecting them to food administration rules prescribing ingredients and weight of loaves. Prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that competition will force down prices for pound loaves to 7 or 8 cents.

Fancy breads will be eliminated and only four sizes with standard ingredients will be permitted. The weights will be one pound, one and a half, two and four pounds. The loaves will have a crease in the middle to permit their sale in halves.

In baking only three pounds of sugar will be allowed for a barrel of flour, and two pounds of lard or oil. The Food Administration expects to save 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and the same amount of lard in this way. Bakers may use only skimmed milk for bread. Rolls will be permitted only if made in standard sizes and of regulation bread dough.

To Revolutionize Distribution
Food Administrator Hoover hopes to work reforms in the present method of distribution. He will urge grocers to buy regular quantities, limiting their purchases to a single bakery instead of buying from four or five, as at present, and to make lower charges to customers who pay cash and carry their goods home. In addition, an attempt will be made to persuade wholesale bakeries to sell their product direct to customers who will pay cash and carry their purchases.

In licensing the baking industry, which produces about 40 per cent of the country's bread, Mr. Hoover indicated no effort would be made to encourage use of mixed flour containing other cereal products than wheat. Neither will the administration ask housekeepers who bake their own bread to use mixed flour. Instead they will be asked to observe one wheatless meal a day a week.

The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound, Mr. Hoover said, "has several objectives—economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger loaves, and there will be less loss of stale bread."

Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer. At the present time the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights, the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapest bread.

Three Types of Bakeries
The food administration considers commercial bakeries of three types—those selling to retailers, those baking bread for chain stores of their own management and the small bakeries selling direct to consumers. The greatest reform in distribution probably can be effected in the first class. In these the wholesale baking cost and profit represents about 67 per cent of the retail price, 13 per cent of the cost of delivery to retailers and 20 per cent of the retailers' profit and distributing cost.

"The cost of distribution from the wholesale baker's door represents 33 per cent of the cost of bread, or over 3 cents a pound at present prices."

Some relief can be found for that section of the community most in need of care if the wholesale bakers will place bread on sale to "cash and carry" customers at the bakery door at a margin above wholesale prices sufficient to cover the extra expense. Certain wholesale bakers have offered to do this, and it would result in an additional number of "cash and carry" points of disposal of the public.

Many Bakers Have Aided
"The food administration has had the cooperation of many bakers, the whole of the regulations have been under a continuous and extended test, and any capable baker will have no difficulty in compliance and the production of good bread."

"The price of English bread is now 4½ cents per pound, 'cash and carry.' This bread contains 25 per cent of other cereals or potatoes, and, furthermore, it is subsidized by the government, an appropriation of \$200,000,000 having been made to finance the operation."

Reports reaching Mr. Hoover indicate that since September 1 from 12 to 14 per cent of the flour supply has been saved by household economies promoted by the food administration. The bakers' voluntary rule against accepting returns of stale bread is estimated to have saved 600,000 barrels of flour.

Dillon Milk Charges
False, Declares Betts

Whitman's Aid Says Governor
Has Always Helped the
Commissioner

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—Charles H. Betts, secretary of the State Food Control Commission, to-night, in behalf of Governor Whitman, replied to the charges made by John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, before Mayor Mitchell's milk committee, that the Governor was antagonistic to the department and did not give it sufficient appropriations.

Mr. Betts pointed out that Dillon was appointed by Governor Glynn in 1914 and that a Democratic Legislature gave him only \$16,000 to conduct his department, while the Republican Legislature of the next year and Governor Whitman gave him \$24,000 and the same amount each succeeding year.

In reply to Mr. Dillon's testimony that the only way to reduce the cost of milk was to reduce the cost of distribution, he said that the State Food Control Commission two weeks ago entered upon a plan with Herbert

Harper, the Federal Food Administrator, to eliminate the "economic waste of distribution."

"It was arranged," he said, "that an effort should be made to secure an agreement among the distributors to cut down their expense by preventing duplication of delivery, and, failing in this, that the state and national authorities should take the matter into their own hands and accomplish this result."

In connection with Dillon's statement that milk should be sold in New York City at retail for 10 cents a quart, he said it was brought out at a conference in New York last week that 60 per cent of the milk now sold in that city is retailed at 10 and 11 cents and 40 per cent is sold in bottles for 14 cents.

Mr. Betts declared that the State Food Control Commission has already granted the city the right to buy, store, sell and distribute food, including milk, and that it is ancient history for Dillon to say that the city should buy and distribute milk.

Mr. Betts declared that Governor Whitman had never been antagonistic to Dillon's department, to prove which he quoted various statements of the Governor in which he expressed his approval of the department's work.

U. S. Needs Coolies
To Prevent Famine,
Asserts Dr. Hillis

Two Million Required for
Harvests if Riots Are To
Be Averted, He Says

Chinese coolies must be imported by the millions to save this country from famine and the conduct of the war from grave peril, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis declared yesterday in his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"Unless some such striking step as this is taken," he said, "this country will reap not over three-fourths of this year's harvests. There will be bread riots in the streets. Food will quadruple in price. Workingmen will become desperate. The people will turn on their rulers and blame them for feebleness and incompetence and lack of vision. One thing the people never forgive, namely, hunger."

Says Coolies Will Save Problem
The introduction of Chinese agricultural labor—one million or two million men—was the only solution of the inevitable food problem that would arise next fall, he said. It was the one practical method of gaining on Germany, which impressed subject labor for its fields and factories at ten cents a day, while the United States was laboriously concentrating such of its industrial strength as remained from the draft upon its shipyards at six and seven dollars a day.

"We do not want to impress slaves," he said, "but fortunately our government can, if it desires, enact a law that will enable the President to contract with China for one or two million men to come to our Western farms and remain there until six months after the war. These men can confine themselves to feeding the people, thus in no way interfering with men in factories. Some selfish labor union leader may object, but a man is a traitor who makes it hard to get bread for our soldiers and so delays our winning this war."

The greatest handicap of the Allies, declared Dr. Hillis, was in industry. Germany had made a freebooting venture out of the war and by pillaging Belgium, Poland, Northern France, Rumania and now Italy and making close-fisted bargains with Balkan and Moslem allies was conducting the war at a net profit in cash, land and supplies of all kinds.

Great Britain, with 8,000,000 soldiers and 5,000,000 women in munition factories, had mobilized its national resources at last and stood a compact adversary against the foe, he declared.

"The lesson of England's experience is this, that every factory in our country now turning out luxuries should be taken over by the government to turn out munitions; that every loom and lathe and forge and hammer; that every mine and arsenal and shipyard, should be dedicated to this one task, and that the heart and mind and soul of this Republic should be given to this cause of humanity and self-sacrifice. As things are going now it will take us three years to get fully into this war when by acting immediately we could end it next autumn. Like our allies we must pour out our wealth by billions and 'hang into the power' of freedom of the world, not our material possessions simply, but our immortal heritage, our treasured citizenship, our innermost convictions, our heart and mind and soul."

Warns Against Indecision
It was futile, Dr. Hillis declared, to meet new crises with "Well, we must hope for the best." The man who loved his best to drift into the rapid above the falls had forfeited his right to "hope for the best," he said. He pointed out that the news from Italy, beaten back for lack of munitions, was "a striking illustration of the penalty of indecision, of incompetence and of unimproved optimism." Ten weeks ago, he said, Italy's King had urged his nation's need upon its allies.

"Twenty ships laden with American 'war virtues' in Temple Beth-El, called Italy's plight to the attention of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He expressed confidence in Russia as an ally, and warned his listeners against loose statements calculated to discourage American soldiers."

Rabbi Praises Loyalty
Rabbi Samuel Schulman, speaking on "War Virtues" in Temple Beth-El, said that loyalty and self-sacrifice headed the list. "If I were asked," he said, "what this terrible war into which America has been dragged means morally and spiritually for America, I would say that it will prove the completion of the work of education of the American nationality."

"By the hand of the great virtue of loyalty every trace of hyphenism in American life will eventually be destroyed."

Waldorf Saves Six
Tons of Meat WeeklyWheatless Days Also Conserve
Seven Barrels of Flour
for War Use

Hotels of New York City, following out the food conservation system as laid down by Arthur Williams, food administrator, have already done valuable service for the government. This is shown in the report issued yesterday by August Nulle, chief steward of the Waldorf-Astoria, who says this hotel is saving about 12,000 pounds of meat and seven barrels of wheat flour a week by observing the meatless and wheat-

less days and refusing to serve the meat of young animals. By striking young lamb, veal and suckling pig from the bill of fare Mr. Nulle figures the Waldorf is saving about 6,000 pounds of meat for the government.

"We are making it a general rule," he says, "to confine our menus to luxuries as far as possible. Constant use of the cheaper varieties of food would tend to raise the price of these necessities for the poor man."

The various phases of the food conservation problem will be demonstrated by experts during the hotel men's annual exposition, which opens here next week. Food conservation exhibits will be shown in the Biltmore, Commodore and Manhattan hotels.

Governor Points
Out Ten Ways to
Save on CoalWhitman Warns Waste
Must Be Stopped to
Prevent Distress

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—In response to a request of a committee representing the Business Men's Trades Journals of the state, Governor Whitman made pub-

lic to-night suggestions to the people of the State of New York aimed to save millions of tons of coal and not interfere in the progress of the state's various industries.

These business men, through S. H. Ditchett, chairman, have pointed out the production of anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States this year will doubtless be greater than ever before. They state the consumption of fuel to-day far exceeds the requirements of past periods, and insist the American people can only avoid distressful conditions this winter by exercising the greatest care and intelligence in the use of coal.

The suggestions which the committee requested the Governor to make public follow:

1. Don't burn coal in an open grate, for in such a practice 75 per cent or more of the heat goes up the chimney.
2. It isn't necessary to have every room heated. Most people would be healthier if they slept in cold bedrooms. Close off spare rooms.
3. Examine furnace and see that there are no cracks at floor line to permit air leakage into the ash pit. Make sure that all firing, ash pit and clean out doors are airtight when closed.
4. Endeavor to keep the entire fuel space of your range or furnace filled, heaping the coal slightly in the center. Steam or hot water boilers should be filled so that the coal is level with the bottom of the feed door opening. Don't let the fuel bed burn down too low. Thin fires mean waste. Break lumps to about egg size.
5. Feed the fire and shake the grate at regular intervals. Two or three times daily is generally sufficient, unless the plant is inadequate for the service required.
6. If the fire has burned very low and more heat is desired, open damper in the ash pit and add a small quantity of coal.
7. Don't leave feed door drafts open and admit cold air over a glowing fuel bed at any time. The feed door damper should be opened only to admit air over a fresh fire. Air for combustion should be drawn through the burning bed of coal, and, as a general rule, all checking of drafts should be accomplished by closing the ash pit damper and opening the check damper in the smoke pipe.
8. Before feeding a furnace see the shut-off damper in the pipe is open and close the check damper.
9. Keep the ash pit empty. Ashes banked up under the grate prevent necessary air circulation, hinder combustion and tend to warp the grate bars.
10. Serious fuel wastes result from allowing soot or ashes to be deposited on the interior heating surfaces. This prevents utilization of the heat in the smoke and gases.

Women's Modish Velvet Suits

Formerly \$39.50 and \$45

Reduced to \$32

NEW short ripple coat suits with deep collar and cuffs of Nutria or Kolinsky Ringtail. Three-quarter belted models with collar and cuffs of Skunk-Opossum, and a new sport model with smart convertible collar. All the new Winter colorings, and choice of colored or White Silk linings. Sizes 34 to 46.

Modish Cloth Suits for
Women, Special at \$29.50

Formerly \$35 to \$45. A splendid collection of suits in the season's most successful models, fashioned of Silvertone Velour, Suede Cloth, Duvet de Laine, Twill Velour, Oxfords, Tweeds and Jersey. All colors, and sizes 34 to 50½. Fourth Floor.

In an Extraordinary Special Offering—

Women's New Winter Boots

At \$6.95



At \$6.95

Boots that will stand comparison with footwear now being sold around town at much higher cost. In fact, only because of a very large purchase made at a favorable moment can we offer such fine boots at this special price. The colors and combinations include:

Gun Metal with Gray Kidskin Tops; Gun Metal with Brown Kidskin Tops; Seal Brown with Tan Kidskin Tops; and in all Beaver, Slate Gray or Seal Brown Kidskin.

There is a scarcity of fine kidskin, which makes this sale of even greater importance. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. Second Floor.

Smart Winter Blouses

Very Attractively Priced Today



At \$2.95—A new Soisette blouse in changeable pastel colors. Smartly tailored showing pointed White Satin collars and cuffs. One of the season's most charming models.

At \$3.95—Dainty Georgette Crepe waists in two-tone effects, embellished with embroidery. Collar edged with tiny frilling. An exact copy of a much higher-priced blouse.

Dainty Lingerie Waists
Reduced to 65c and \$1.45

Formerly \$1.50 and \$2.95.

All in very attractive models. Also included are a number of cleverly styled smocks and "middies."

Imported Direct from Italy

Exquisite Italian Beaded Bags



In drawstring model that has several new features. Solid beaded, in a collection of designs the colorings of which are not alone individual and original, but of a kind such as one would expect only in bags at much higher cost. Hardly two alike, and none in the collection that could be duplicated

At \$5.95

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today in Our Highly Specialized Misses' Department

Misses' Fashionable Winter Suits

Formerly \$35 and \$39.50

Reduced to \$24

A most inclusive collection of cleverly tailored suits in delightful belted and straight line models. Fashioned of Broadcloth, Burella, Velour and Heather mixtures in all the wanted Winter colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon and Street Dresses

Formerly \$29.50 to \$39.50

Reduced to \$18.50

Bustle, tunic draped and military models—the smartest for present wear—developed in Satin, Serge, and Velveteen. Size and color assortments not quite complete.

Featured Today, on the Fourth Floor—

Stylish Winter Coats for
Women, Special \$29.50

Coats in the newest and most original models by leading American and European designers, fashioned in Wool Velour, Loopine, Burella-Cashmere, Burella-Pom Pom and Diagonal Velour, handsomely trimmed with Muskrat, Coney, Skunk-Opossum, "Seal" or Natural Raccoon. Lined throughout with silk and warmly interlined. All colors and sizes 34 to 46. Three models illustrated.

At \$19.50

At \$25

Storm and utility coats, in Fancy Tweeds, displaying large collars of Skunk-Opossum or self material. In Tan and Grey tones, half lined with silk.

Smart coats of Wool Velour and Burella, in several new models, displaying large collars of Coney and Muskrat. All colors and sizes 34 to 44.

At \$35—A remarkable collection of fashionable Wool Velour Coats, military and semi-military in effect, beautifully lined throughout and warmly interlined. Large collars are of Nutria and "Seal." Sizes range from 34 to 44.

At \$45

At \$39.50

A rare collection of the most charming coats introduced this season, exquisitely fashioned in Wool Velour and Pom-Pom Cloth. New adjustable and shawl collars, and many with cuffs of Nutria, Raccoon or "Seal." Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

A most unusual collection of coats in a variety of belted, semi-belted and loose-fitting models, developed in Pom-Pom, Burella, Two-tone Velour, beautifully trimmed with the most wanted furs or self fabric. Lined throughout with plain or fancy silks and warmly interlined.

At \$65—Exact reproductions of high-priced imported coats, and exclusive Saks models in all the wanted materials, including Wool Velour, Silvertone Velour, Bolivia and many other materials, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Japanese Mink, Raccoon or Nutria. Silk lined and interlined.

Women's Satin and Georgette Crepe
Dresses, Special
at \$25Suitable for Matinee, Card
Parties, Calling and In-
formal Wear

The very newest and most charming frocks for Winter, developed in Satin and Georgette Crepe, handsomely embroidered with Gold Thread, Silk, or Soutache embroidery.

Side and hip draperies, modified bustle effects, and other new style features are embodied in these wonderful frocks, and the colors include:

Pearl Grey, Beaver, Beige, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

400 Silk Petticoats in an
Important Sale at \$4

Well-made petticoats, in new and very charming models. One in Taffeta, with flounces trimmed with bands of shirring and cords, finished at bottom in scalloped effect, and another model in Taffeta with sectional flounce trimmed with cords, tucks, and ruffle. A third model is in Silk Jersey with Taffeta flounces, trimmed with shirring or narrow ruffles. All desirable colors, and in changeable effects.

The New Fur Coats

are now being shown in a great variety of captivating models in the Saks Fur Dep't. The following are very special values:

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 in. model. \$85.00

Hudson Seal Coats, 45-in. model. \$137.50

Hudson Seal Coats, stunning 48-in. model. \$175.00

Hudson Seal Coats, in combination with Skunk, Kolinsky, Squirrel or Sable. \$225 to \$395

Nutria Coats, in very attractive models. Plain or in combination effects. \$145 to \$225

Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, made of selected dark skins. \$82.50

Persian Lamb Coats and stunning coats of Caracul, in a variety of very charming models. \$175 to \$275

FOR MONDAY ONLY:

Kolinsky Scarfs, were \$100 to \$127.50 . . . \$90.00
Kolinsky Scarfs, were \$135 to \$150 . . . \$125.00
Kolinsky Scarfs, were \$175 to \$195 . . . \$160.00

Unusual Values in Fine Hair Goods

For Monday and Tuesday Only

18-Inch Wavy Switches with triplicate stems; also half-size transformations, which may be worn front or back. Very Special \$3.75

A Special Demonstration of
Binner Corsets

will be given this week, beginning today, by Miss K. Mara, expert corsetiere. A full range of the new Winter models will be shown, and Miss Mara will gladly give advice free of charge as to the particular corset best suited to your needs. Appointments may be made by mail or telephone.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY:

New Binner Corsets at \$6

Most remarkable values. Sizes for both women and misses.